
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

COURSE TEST

1. All State agencies must use SEMS for any emergency response involving multiple jurisdictions or multiple agencies.

_____ True
_____ False

2. In order to be eligible for reimbursement for personnel related costs, local governments are required to use SEMS whenever a local emergency is declared.

_____ True
_____ False

3. Providing mutual aid is a mandatory requirement under the Emergency Services Act.

_____ True
_____ False

4. Action Plans are found:

_____ Only at the Field Level
_____ Only at Local Government EOCs
_____ All SEMS Levels

5. The implementation of SEMS changes the functioning of existing mutual aid systems.

_____ True
_____ False

6. Place the following organizational elements in the proper descending order:
Group, Section, Unit, Branch

7. Under SEMS Special Districts are defined as:

- ☐ Critical facilities
- ☐ Response Agencies
- ☐ Local Governments
- ☐ Agency DOCs

8. Operational Area EOCs are always separate facilities from County EOCs.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

9. Agency Representatives assigned to EOCs will check in with the:

10. It is recommended that two or three levels of EOC activation be identified for staffing purposes.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

11. Mutual Aid Coordinators for discipline specific mutual aid systems will always be located in activated Operational Area EOCs.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

12. RIMS is a:

- ☐ Satellite Communications System
- ☐ High Frequency Radio System
- ☐ Field Level Status Keeping System
- ☐ State-wide Information System

13. Match the terms “Incident”, “Emergency” and “Disaster” with the following definitions:

- | | |
|-------|---|
| _____ | A condition of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property caused by several situations or events. |
| _____ | A sudden calamitous event bringing great damage, loss or destruction. |
| _____ | An occurrence or event, either human-caused or caused by natural phenomena, that requires action by emergency response personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property. |

14. Name two common management problems at an EOC.

15. Name three common goals of disaster and emergency responders.

16. Name the four commonly used phases of comprehensive emergency/disaster management.

17. _____ is generally the most cost-effective phase of emergency management.

18. Match the following list of management principles with the appropriate responsibility:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| a) Planning | d) Evaluating |
| b) Organizing | e) Improving |
| c) Leading/Coordinating/Communicating | |

- _____ Guiding and supervising the efforts of the management team and support staff.
- _____ Ensuring that there is adequate trained staff.
- _____ Assessing performance effectiveness at the conclusion of each operational period.
- _____ Implementation of needed changes or fixes to make operations more effective.
- _____ Actions taken in advance required to ensure an effective operation.

19. As a rule, EOCs directly manage or “command” incidents.

- _____ True
- _____ False

20. Name two key factors necessary for effective emergency/disaster management:

21. Check those factors that influence the development of a well-planned/designed EOC.

- _____ A clear mission statement for the EOC.
- _____ Protection from blast and radiological hazards.
- _____ Well-designed facility that allows for efficient operations.
- _____ Separate, free-standing building solely devoted to the EOC.
- _____ Organization and staffing using the five SEMS functions.
- _____ Good internal and external communications.
- _____ Adequate room to house elected officials.
- _____ Training and exercises in EOC operations.

22. Check the criteria that indicate when an EOC should be activated.

- ☐ Resources are required beyond local capabilities.
- ☐ The emergency is of long duration.
- ☐ Major policy decisions will or may be needed.
- ☐ A local or state emergency is declared.
- ☐ Activation of an EOC will be advantageous to the successful management of an emergency.

23. EOCs are always activated first at their highest level.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

24. Level Three activation of an EOC is normally the initial activation during a major emergency.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

25. It is not necessary to activate a Section Coordinator prior to activation of a Unit, which falls under that function.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

26. The coordinators for the four primary management functions in SEMS which report to the EOC Director are referred to as the:

27. The size of the current organization and that of the next operational period is determined through a process in the EOC called:

28. A single supervisor may be in charge of more than one functional element in an EOC.

_____ True

_____ False

29. In the EOC, the span of control for any supervisor during an emergency response activation should fall within a range of:

30. A multi-agency or inter-agency coordination group may function within the EOC or at another location.

_____ True

_____ False